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NATIONAL STATUES.

No. IV. STATUE OF KING JAMES THE SECOND,
AT WHITEHALL.

IN Whitehall Gardens, eastward of the Banqueting-house, that is, at the back of that beautiful building, stands a bronze statue of JAMES THE SECOND, in the dress of a Roman Emperor, with a chaplet on his head. His right hand, in which there was formerly a truncheon, is gracefully extended. On the pedestal appears the date of 1686.

This statue is much out of sight, houses having been built near it; but, at the time of its erection, placed as it was in an open space about the centre of the great court of a projected palace at Whitehall, the situation must have been very commanding. Some persons have objected, as a fault in the figure, the down-cast look of the king: he points with his hand to the earth, towards which his eyes are also directed. But surely this is not a fault; it is this circumstance, partly, which gives to the form and features a serene and pensive, and even melancholy, expression, heightened, probably, in imagination, when we reflect on the misfortunes of the unhappy monarch, and consider that he became a prisoner in the immediate neighbourhood of this flattering trophy, which had shortly before been raised to his honour. Other historical recollections of deep interest, connected with the place, occur to the mind. James the First, in the height of royal splendour, erected that Banqueting-house, from a window of which *his son*, in 1649, stepped to the block. And there is in the countenance of *Charles's son*, as represented in the statue, something that may remind the attentive spectator of that awful tragedy.

The historian, Hume, after recording James's abdication, and flight into France, in 1688, observes: "What then was wanting to make him an excellent sovereign? A due regard and affection to the religion and constitution of his country. Had he been possessed of this essential quality, even his middling talents, aided by so many virtues, would have rendered his reign honourable and happy; when it was wanting, every excellency which he possessed became dangerous and pernicious to his kingdom." He died at St. Germain, in France, on the 16th of September, 1701.

In our Fifty-seventh Number, (Vol. II. p. 194.) we furnished an engraving of the statue of Charles the Second at Chelsea, stating the original to have been the gift of Tobias Rustat, and the work of the celebrated Grinling Gibbons. This statue of the younger brother may justly be called a companion to that of Charles, as it was wrought by the same hand, at the expense of the same liberal and loyal person, of whom, as well as of Gibbons, we have some account to give.

Tobias Rustat, Esq., Under Keeper of Hampton Court Palace, and Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles the Second, bestowed large sums in the promotion of learning, loyalty, and charity. In a long list of his many benefactions appear the following:

To the Fellows and Scholars of St. John's College, Oxford	£ 1000
To the University of Cambridge, for the purchase of an annual sum for ever, for the best Books to be placed in the Public Library	1000
To Jesus College, Cambridge, for Scholarships, and other laudable purposes; in the whole	3230
For the Statue of King Charles the Second at Windsor Castle	1000
Towards building and endowing the Royal Hospital at Chelsea	1000
A free gift to their Majesties, King Charles the Second and James the Second, of their Statues in Brass; the former placed upon a Pedestal in the Hospital at Chelsea, and the other in Whitehall	1000

There are other considerable items, consisting of a handsome contribution "towards rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral after the Fire of London;" "a free gift to a person who had been a great sufferer for loyalty;" a sum "for the augmentation of poor vicarages in Leicestershire;" and "six hundred and fifty pounds to his brother, Mr. Rustat, towards the paying off his debts, contracted in the long Rebellion."—Thus much for the munificent DONOR of the statue of James the Second.

The ARTIST, Grinling Gibbons, was one of the first British sculptors of any note. He probably owed his great eminence, and the patronage he afterwards enjoyed, to the kind notice taken of him by John Evelyn. The following passage is extracted from *Evelyn's Diary* :—

"1671, Jan. 18. This day I first acquainted his Majesty with that incomparable young man, Gibbons, whom I lately met with in an obscure place, by mere accident, as I was walking near a poor solitary thatched house in a field in our parish, (Deptford,) near Saye's Court. I found him shut in; but, looking in at the window, I perceived him carving the large Cartoon of Tintoret, a copy of which I had myself brought from Venice, where the original painting remains. I asked if I might enter; he opened the door civilly to me, and I saw him about such a work, as, for curiosity of handling, drawing, and studious exactness, I had never before seen in all my travels. I asked him why he worked in such an obscure and lonesome place; he told me it was that he might apply himself to his profession without interruption, and wondered not a little how I had found him out. I asked him if he was unwilling to be known to some great man, for that I believed it might turn to his profit; he answered that he was but as yet a beginner, but would not be sorry to sell off that piece; on demanding his price, he said an hundred pounds. In good earnest, the very frame was worth the money, there being in nature nothing so tender and delicate as the flowers and festoons about it, and yet the work was very strong: in the piece were more than an hundred figures of men, &c. I found he was likewise musical, and very civil, sober, and discreet in his discourse. There was only an old woman in his house."

Under the auspices of the amiable and much-respected Evelyn, Gibbons soon got good engagements. The King (Charles II.) employed him in ornamental wood-work in his palaces; and his tasteful hand may now be traced in the beautiful specimens of carving in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, as well as in other churches in this country.

Walpole, in his "Anecdotes," says, speaking of Gibbons, "At Burleigh is a noble profusion of his carving in picture-frames, chimney-pieces, and door-cases. At Chatsworth*, where a like taste collected ornaments by the most eminent living masters, are many by Gibbons, particularly in the chapel. In the great ante-chamber are several dead fowl over the chimney, finely executed; and over a closet-door, a pen, not distinguishable from a real feather. There is no instance of a man before Gibbons who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species."

This graceful and elegant species of carving was certainly the line of art in which Gibbons chiefly excelled; yet his patron, Evelyn, as if foreseeing that he would try his hand at sculpture, observes: "Nor doubt I at all that he will prove as great a master in the statuary art." His ornamented marble pedestals for statues were much admired, one of

* In Derbyshire, the splendid seat of the Duke of Devonshire.

which is now seen at Charing-cross, supporting the figure of Charles the First.

One of his best works in bronze was a noble head of James the First, larger than life, which was originally placed over the entrance to Whitehall, but is now in Windsor Castle.

THE only disturber of men, of families, cities, kingdoms, worlds, is sin: there is no such troubler, no such traitor to any state, as the wilfully wicked man; no such enemy to the public as the enemy of God.—WOGAN.

OF Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world; all things do her homage, the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power; both angels and men, and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy.—HOOKER.

THE famous Dr. Boerhaave prescribed morning devotion as the best method of preserving health; for, said he, "Nothing can tend more to the health of the body, than the tranquillity of the mind, and the due regulation of the passions; and nothing," added he, "more effectually restrains the passions, and gives spirit and vigour through the business of the day than early meditation and prayer."—RIDDOCK.

THERE are, indeed, but very few who know how to be idle and innocent, or have a relish of any pleasures that are not criminal; every diversion they take, is at the expense of some one virtue or another, and their very first step out of business is into vice or folly. A man should endeavour, therefore, to make the sphere of his innocent pleasures as wide as possible, that he may retire into them with safety, and find in them such a satisfaction as a wise man would not blush to take.—ADDISON.

THE main distinction between real Christianity, and the system of the bulk of nominal Christians, chiefly consists in the different place which is assigned in the two schemes to the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel. These, in the scheme of nominal Christians, if admitted at all, appear but like the stars of the firmament to the ordinary eye. Those splendid luminaries draw forth, perhaps, occasionally, a transient expression of admiration when we behold their beauty, or hear of their distances, magnitudes or properties: now and then, too, we are led, perhaps, to muse upon their possible uses; but, however curious as subjects of speculation, it must, after all, be confessed, they twinkle to the common observer with a vain and 'idle' lustre; and except in the dreams of the astrologer, have no influence on human happiness, or any concern with the course and order of the world. But to the *real* Christian, on the contrary, these peculiar doctrines constitute the centre to which he gravitates! the very sun of his system! the origin of all that is excellent and lovely! the source of light, and life, and motion, and genial warmth, and plastic energy! Dim is the light of reason, and cold and comfortless our state, while left to her unassisted guidance. Even the Old Testament itself, though a revelation from Heaven, shines but with feeble and scanty rays. But the blessed truths of the Gospel are now unveiled to our eyes, and we are called upon to behold and to enjoy, 'the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ,' in the full radiance of its meridian splendour. The words of inspiration best express our highly-favoured state; 'we all, with open face, beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image, from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord.'

Thou art the source and centre of all minds
Their only point of rest, Eternal Word:
From thee departing, they are lost, and rove
At random, without honour, hope, or peace:
From thee is all that soothes the life of man:
His high endeavour, and his glad success:
His strength to suffer, and his will to serve.
But O! Thou Bounteous Giver of all good!
Thou art of all thy gifts Thyself the crown;
Give what Thou canst, without Thee we are poor,
And with Thee rich, take what Thou wilt away

WILBERFORCE.

CONSTELLATION OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

OF all the antarctic constellations, the celebrated *Southern Cross*'s by far the most remarkable; and must in every age continue to arrest the attention of all voyagers and travellers who are fortunate enough to see it. I think it would strike the imagination even of a person who had never heard of the Christian Religion; but of this it is difficult to judge, seeing how inextricably our own ideas are mingled up with associations linking this sacred symbol with almost every thought, word, and deed of our lives.

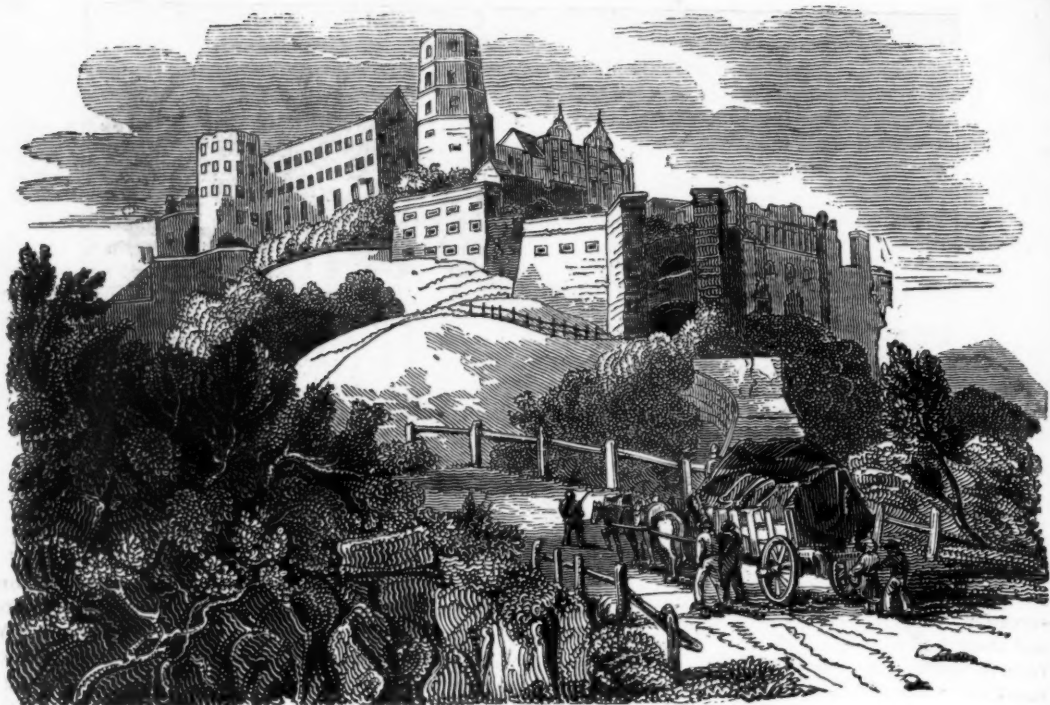
The three great stars, which form the Cross, one at the top, one at the left arm, and one, which is the chief star, called Alpha, at the foot, are so placed as to suggest the idea of a crucifix, even without the help of a small star, which completes the horizontal beam. When on the meridian, it stands nearly upright; and as it sets, we observe it lean over to the westward. I am not sure whether, upon the whole, this is not more striking than its gradually becoming more and more erect, as it rises from the east. In every position, however, it is beautiful to look at, and well calculated, with a little prompting from the fancy, to stir up our thoughts to solemn purposes.

I know not how others are affected by such things, but for myself I can say with truth, that during the many nights I have watched the Southern Cross, I remember no two occasions, when the spectacle interested me exactly in the same way, nor any one upon which I did not discover the result to be somewhat different, and always more impressive than what I had looked for. This Constellation, being about thirty degrees from the south pole, is seen in its whole revolution, and accordingly, when off the Cape of Good Hope, I have observed it in every stage; from its triumphant erect position, between sixty and seventy degrees above the horizon, to that of complete inversion, with the top beneath, and almost touching the water. This position, by the way, always reminded me of the death of St. Peter, who is said to have deemed it too great an honour to be crucified with his head upwards. In short, I defy the stupidest mortal that ever lived, to watch these changes in the aspect of this splendid constellation and not to be in some degree struck by them.—Capt. BASIL HALL's *Fragments of Voyages*.

THE CASTLE OF HEIDELBERG.

THE noble ruin represented in the engraving, was for many years the place of residence of the Electors of Baden. The most ancient part of the structure is said to have been built as early as the fourteenth century, by the Elector Otto Henry: but the chief portion of the present ruin consists of the remains of a more recent palace, erected at the beginning of the seventeenth century, by the Elector Frederick the Fourth. The castle is situated on an abrupt ledge of rock overhanging the town, at the entrance to the valley of the Neckar, and from the vast extent of the ruin, and the various styles of architecture of which it is composed, from the solid strength of the old mountain-fortress, to the costly and decorated palace of the eighteenth century, it forms a most imposing object.

Behind it rises, high above it, the majestic mountain called the Geisberg; its sides and summit covered with a forest of chestnuts, intermixed with a few beeches and firs. The mountain, immediately round the Castle, is one thick shrubbery or garden-wilderness, diversified with serpentine walks, steep acclivi-



THE CASTLE OF HEIDELBERG.

ties, luxuriant thickets of every kind of shrub, and a few carefully-preserved spots, blooming with curious plants and sweet-smelling flowers. The eastern part of the garden, which hangs immediately above the Neckar, is supported on an arcade of stone-work, consisting of a number of large massive arches. Seen from the banks of the river, this arcade, supporting the hanging gardens, has a singularly striking and picturesque effect. The thick forest which covers the sides of the mountains, above and round the gardens, joins with the shrubberies and plantations, and the deer of the forest sometimes browse among the thickets, and almost amidst the ruins of the Castle.

Since its first erection, the Castle of Heidelberg has frequently suffered dreadfully from the effects of war and tempests. It has twice been injured by lightning; the first time, in the year 1537.

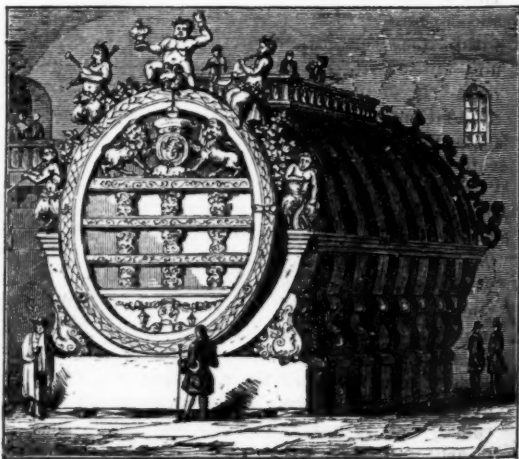
There formerly stood a much more ancient castle, higher up on the rock, which after the erection of the later edifice was deserted, and one of its towers converted into a powder-magazine. "On the 7th of April, 1537, a tremendous thunder-cloud burst over the mountains, the town and the castle; the lightning struck on the tower, which contained an immense quantity of powder. In an instant the walls of the Castle were riven in pieces, the earth trembled, the mountain tottered, the castle was laid on the earth, stones and beams were precipitated into the town below, doors and windows sprung from their hinges, houses were laid low, and their inhabitants buried. Many lost their lives in the destruction, and the dawn of the morning only discovered the extent of the devastation. The present castle suffered severely from the shock, and from the masses of building hurled down the mountain; the Elector, Louis the Fifth, had only just left his reading-cabinet when it was overwhelmed in the ruin."

The damage done to the building by this severe infliction, was, after some time, repaired; but it was again much injured by the attacks made upon it by

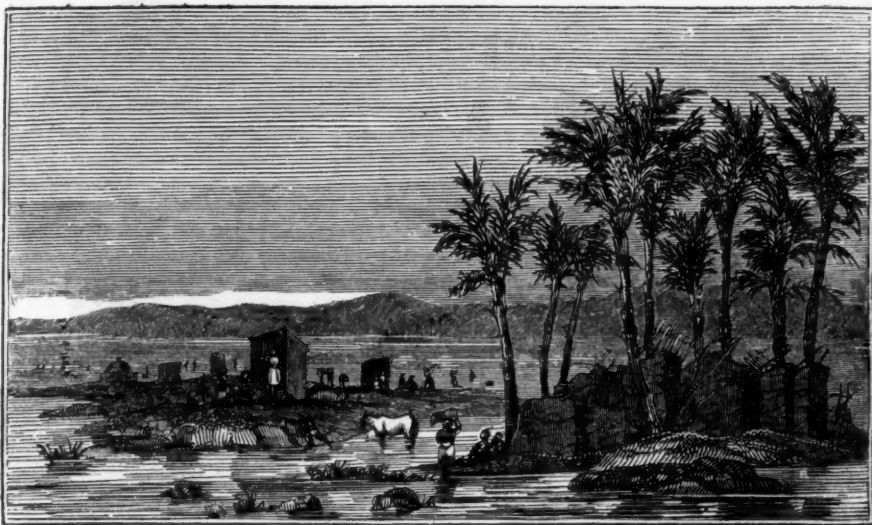
the Spaniards, in the year 1622. But the principal causes of its devastation were two bombardments by the French, under Turenne and Melac, by the cruel orders of Louis the Fourteenth, on which occasion *Te Deum* was sung at Paris, and a medal struck, bearing the inscription, "*Rex dixit et factum est.*"—"The king said it, and it was done."

At this period the famous Tun of Heidelberg, capable of containing 528 hogsheads, shared the fate of the Castle. This enormous vessel is said to have been kept, in those times, constantly full of good Rhenish wine; but it was not until 1729, that this gigantic curiosity was rendered again serviceable.

The building itself, having been rebuilt in a more splendid style than ever, had become once more the palace of the Elector, but in 1764, it was again burnt by lightning, and since that time it has been completely deserted. The town itself still maintains its consequence, on account of its University, which although not the largest, is considered one of the best in Germany.



THE TUN OF HEIDELBERG.



THE OVERFLOWING OF THE NILE.

No river in the world has attracted so much observation, and given rise to so many false conjectures and absurd speculations, as the Nile. Probably, no river in the world so well deserves the attention of mankind. The Dromedary, in the eyes of the Arab, is rightly considered as the first of quadrupeds; in many parts of his wild country, he is entirely dependent upon it for existence. To the Laplander, the Rein-deer is equally necessary, and to the Kamtschatkan the Dog. But no race of animals can afford to mankind so many benefits as this most bountiful river. It is, to the inhabitant of the region through which it passes, at once food, wealth, and happiness. Were it to withhold its annual tribute for one season, thousands who depend upon it for life, must inevitably perish. Passing, for the extent of nearly 2000 miles, through a desert of sand, it may be said to have reclaimed, and placed at the disposal of man, territories which else must for ever have remained unoccupied and waste.

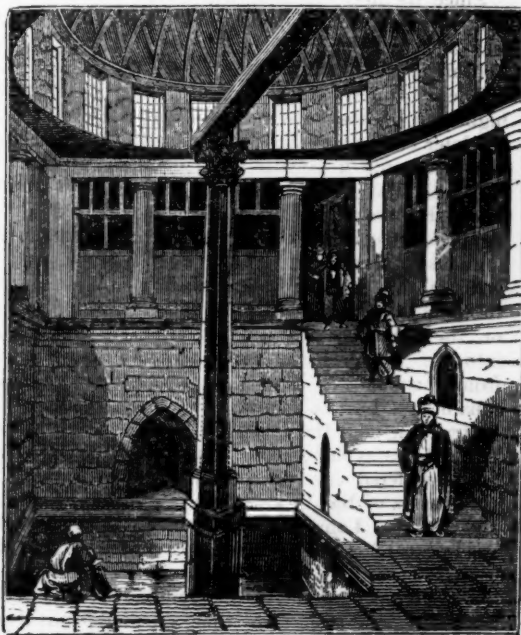
This it has accomplished, by every year, at a particular season, overflowing its banks to a considerable distance on either side; and when the water has sunk into the ground, or has been exhaled into the atmosphere by the heat of the sun, it is found to have left upon the earth a rich and fertilizing sediment, that has been washed down during the progress of the river through more fruitful countries. This sediment, or mud, consists chiefly of alumine and carbonate of magnesia, and therefore contains within itself the principles of vegetation, and requires no manure to fit it for the purposes of the husbandman. It acquires, too, a fresh coating with every inundation, and at length a fine alluvial soil has been deposited, that enables the sower, without any cultivation, to obtain a most abundant harvest.

As, owing to the excessive dryness of the climate, it would be impossible, without these inundations, to raise a crop even from the rich mould already deposited, we may imagine the misery and ruin that would visit the people of Egypt, were the Nile for one year to withhold its usual supply. The mighty importance of this annual overflowing to the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, has from the earliest ages engaged the attention of philosophers, and long baffled their endeavours to ascertain its cause; and it has not, until late years, been ever clearly understood.

The Nile begins to rise every year about the 17th

of June, but does not reach its utmost height until the middle of September; although some writers place that event in the middle of August. Mr. Antes, who, about forty years ago, wrote some observations upon Egypt, remarks, that "According to the Cophtic æra, the 17th of June is the festival of the Archangel Michael, and has given rise to a fable that is firmly believed, as well by the Turks, as by the Cophts and other Christians of the country, viz: That the Angel Michael, on that day, throws a drop of water of such fermenting quality into the river, as to cause it to rise and overflow all the country. For this reason the 17th of June is called *Nockta* (which signifies drop,) by all the inhabitants of Egypt: and should any one contradict the notion, he would be charged with gross ignorance; as would also be the case, were he to deny the merits of the prophetic well at El Garmes, in Middle Egypt, which, according to their opinion, shows in the first months of the year, by a miraculous elevation of its waters, to what height the river will rise that season."

Near to Old Cairo, placed in an ancient mosque,



THE NILOMETER

is a large square well, containing an octagon granite pillar, which is divided into karats, or digits. This is called the *Nilometer*. The water of the river is admitted at the bottom of the well, and the rate at which it rises is ascertained by the digits upon the pillar. Its usual progress is from two to four inches in a day, and when it attains its full height the *Nilometer* is under water.

As soon as the river begins to rise, the canal which runs through Cairo is cleaned, and a dam is placed across its mouth at Old Cairo, which is not opened until the river has attained a certain height. This opening of the canal is attended with great ceremony; the day is kept as a festival, and the most extravagant joy animates every inhabitant. No other canal is permitted to be opened until this ceremony is over.

The Egyptian may well be proud of his river, or rather, he may well be grateful to the all-bountiful Creator for the blessing. As I before observed, the Arab need scarcely be so proud of his *Dromedary*, or the Laplander of his *Rein-deer*. The milk of the Camel or the Deer is not more sweet and delicious than the water of the Nile when the river is at its height. It has another excellent quality: it never becomes putrid, although kept for any length of time in small vessels in a house, or in large cisterns out of doors. One of the best proofs of its innocuous quality is contained in the remark of a traveller, that whilst in all other countries where rice is cultivated, and the fields are necessarily kept much under water, the climate is found to be unhealthy, and productive of agues, yet in Lower Egypt, where there are innumerable rice-fields, the ague rarely afflicts either the natives or strangers. These observations disprove the opinion of some writers, that the plague, so frequent in parts of the country, is caused by the putrefaction of the stagnant water which the Nile leaves upon the fields after an inundation.

I will now proceed to treat upon the *cause* of the overflow of this wonderful river.

The most profound observations of ancient natural philosophers, were frequently little more than guesses at the truth, whilst the researches of modern times have been repaid with proofs, that render what was formerly only probable, now matter of certainty. But whilst we rejoice in our own superior knowledge, owing partly to the more general cultivation of letters, which has excited a more general thirst for information, and partly to the new art of navigation, by which men who would otherwise have been compelled to remain in idle wonder at the *effects*, are now enabled to go themselves and search into the cause; whilst we rejoice, I say, in our own extended knowledge, we ought not to sneer at the surmises of the ancient philosophers, however far they may be from the truth. When we recollect that these sages were enveloped in a veil of darkness, which they had not the power to cast aside, we cannot but often be struck with admiration, that they should, by the mere power of abstract reasoning, and by the struggle of superior intellect, have been able to search into the most baffling mysteries, and to drag from them any thing like the reality. And when, as we sometimes find, these guesses, or this reasoning, approach closely to the verge of what modern discovery has proved to be the fact, our wonder and admiration are greatly increased. The historian, Herodotus, who wrote more than four hundred years before the birth of our Saviour, after stating the fallacious conjectures of his predecessors respecting the overflowing of the Nile, offered his own opinion, the result of reason,

deliberation, and anxious inquiry; and it is interesting to know that the opinion of this early writer was not *very far* from the truth.

It is now known that the rising of the Nile is caused by the *tropical rains* of Abyssinia, which always commence with the beginning of June and continue until nearly the end of September. In this region it rains for several hours every day, and with so much violence that, according to Bruce, who made his observations at Gondar, it fills a tub of twelve inches diameter with fifteen pounds of water in an hour's time. This large body of water, spreading over a wide surface of country, has only one great conduit by which it can make its escape to the sea: into this it pours, through ten thousand temporary channels, and the whole united volume, rushing from the mountains of Abyssinia down the course of the Nile, is necessarily dispersed over the level plain of Egypt; since the bed of the river is far too narrow to contain an hundredth part of the torrent.

Since the tropical rains are the cause of the overflowing of the Nile, I will now endeavour to explain the cause of the tropical rains themselves. When the sun, as Herodotus would say, pays his regular visits to the torrid zones on each side of the line, the air becomes so heated by his presence, as to expand and fly upwards; the vacuum thus created, is immediately filled by the more distant and colder atmosphere, which, in its turn, becomes rarefied, and is again in like manner replaced. A constant rush of air is thus maintained; which is commonly termed the *trade-wind*. This being also influenced by the motion of the sun (or more strictly, of the earth), is for ever flowing towards the equator. The rarefied air, in the neighbourhood of the sun, is capable of absorbing a greater portion of water than the cold air can contain; but when it has ascended to a higher and a colder atmosphere, it loses its power to retain the denser vapour, which accordingly descends to the earth in the shape of the tropical rains. Thus everlastingly is provided a supply of moisture, that accompanies the course of the sun, to remedy or avert the evil which otherwise must ensue, from the fierceness and intensity of his beams in the regions of the torrid zones. It is a beautiful picture of charity and mercy, unweariedly striving to repair the injuries which a fierce destroyer (as it would seem) as constantly seeks to inflict. It is also another lofty sign of the grandeur of this universal scheme, in which, by the most simple means, the most glorious and beneficial results are so frequently produced, and in which the Almighty so often chooses to alarm our weakness with the appearance of impending ruin, in order to awaken our gratitude, by fixing our attention upon the ever-accompanying alleviation.

And here I might with propriety conclude these remarks, but I must, in justice to Herodotus, observe, that experience has proved the truth of his conjecture, that "the sun is the cause of the overflowing of the Nile." E. W. L.

THERE is a wicked inclination in most people to suppose an old man decayed in his intellects. If a young or middle-aged man, when leaving a company, does not recollect where he laid his hat, it is nothing: but if the same inattention is discovered in an old man, people will shrug up their shoulders, and say, "His memory is going." —JOHNSON.

INTELLECTUAL attainments and habits are no security for good conduct, unless they are supported by religious principles; without religion, the highest endowments of intellect can only render the possessor more dangerous if he be ill-disposed, if well-disposed only more unhappy. —SOUTHEY.

EMIGRATION TO THE CANADAS.

THE shortness of the voyage, the cheap rate of transport ensured by our colonial timber-trade, and the healthiness, as well as the similarity of climate and productions, have rendered Canada the favourite land of promise; added to which are the freedom from taxation, the security arising from the protection of British laws, and the association of national feeling.

It was not till the year 1828 that the Canadas began to feel sensibly the advantages of emigration as of much real importance, nor indeed was the public attention of Great Britain thoroughly awake to its extent, till the year 1830, when above 28,000 persons were recorded as having arrived at Quebec. The next short period of two years shows an increase to the astonishing extent of 51,746.

It is a singular fact, that as the numbers of those who emigrate to Canada have increased, so has their quality improved; prior to 1830 they generally consisted of the labouring and poorest classes only, to whom any change offered an advantage, and from Ireland they were for the greater part Catholics.

Gratifying as it was to know that the poorest and most wretched of our countrymen found in our own possessions the means of increasing their own happiness and comforts, whilst they at the same time added to the resources of the empire by the consumption of her manufactures, and the employment of her shipping; it must be confessed, that to a new country, wanting in capital, they were not the only desirable description of settlers required. Philanthropy and patriotism were gratified, but it has remained for the last three years of emigration to gratify the wishes of the already-settled population, by the introduction of wealth, intelligence, and enterprise, and, at the same time, a very considerable share of literature and science.

Respectable farmers, with skill, capital, and industry; half-pay and retired officers of the army and navy, with their families; professional men of more merit than practice; gentlemen of ancient families, but reduced income; all these various classes have swelled the tide of emigration, and have exerted a most beneficial influence upon all the great interests of the colony. The extension of cultivation, the improvement of agriculture, the increasing number of bridges, the extraordinary extension and improvement of public roads and water-communications; and, above all, the astounding amount of the grants of the two legislatures for the latter purposes; evince not only the increased means possessed by the colony, but its anticipation of still greater powers.

In Upper Canada, the successful operations of the Canada Company have been the principal means of giving that province a surprising start, by the introduction of the classes above alluded to, and consequently it is in that province that we at present find all the advantages enumerated. There the value of real estate has increased an hundred-fold; there the wild lands, formerly considered even an incumbrance, have acquired a real and considerable marketable value, from the increased and increasing demand for them; and there have internal improvements advanced in a most astonishing degree.

The total number of arrivals recorded during the last four years are as follow:

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
FROM				
England and Wales	3,544	6,799	15,313	17,481
Ireland	9,614	18,300	34,133	28,204
Scotland	2,643	2,450	5,354	5,500
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, & Newfoundland }	123	451	424	561
Total	15,924	28,000	55,224	51,746

During the present year, the number of emigrants from Scotland is much reduced; but, instead of the lowest and poorest classes, they have been the respectable tenantry, the very thews and sinews of the country, carrying with them their families, their property, and their decent, respectable, and pious demeanour.

Among the emigrants of the last two seasons, and particularly of the last year, as already remarked, there were a very large proportion of them men of substance*, professional men (particularly those of the medical profession), men of science, half-pay and retired officers, and farmers and country gentlemen of capital. Those of the two former classes have established themselves in the various towns and villages of Upper Canada, where nearly the whole of them are now exercising their callings, with every prospect of profit to the communities in which they have taken up their abode. The gentlemen of the Army and Navy have generally obtained the quantities of wild land to which the government-regulations entitle them for their services; upon which land they have either already settled, or are making improvements, with a view of settling on them hereafter. Many have purchased ready-cultivated farms in other parts of the country, upon which they have established their families; they are highly delighted with the country of their adoption, and look forward to the future with perfect assurance that their removal to the province will be of the greatest advantage to themselves and their rising families.

But the most numerous class of the emigrants, even of the last season, were the labouring poor, and among them many who were sent out to the country by parochial aid, or by the voluntary assistance of private individuals. These emigrants, with their families, (for this class of our countrymen are usually blessed with a goodly progeny,) have been settled, under the direction and superintendence of the Government and its agents, on the wild lands of the crown. These poor people, with the exception of some of the commuted pensioners, (men, in general, of dissolute habits,) are now in a thriving condition: most of them having cleared and cultivated a sufficient quantity of land to provide for their families; and in a very few years, with industry, prudence, and the blessing of health, they will be on the highway to independence.

The emigration of the last two years has, in every point of view, been productive of more satisfactory consequences, both to the emigrants themselves and to the country of their adoption, than that of any preceding period of the history of these colonies. Individually, the new settlers have had much fewer difficulties and privations to encounter than in former years. Employment is now more easily obtained; money more abundant; roads improved, and more generally extended throughout all the ramifications of the colony; while the means of internal communication by land and by water, by stage and by steam-boat, have increased an hundred-fold within the last two or three years. The principal towns and villages of the province, particularly the seat of government, have doubled in size and population within the same period, while new towns and villages are almost daily springing up in every direction around us. G.

* During the summer of 1832, 300,000 sovereigns were deposited in the bank of Upper Canada by emigrants.

HE does anger too much honour, who calls it madness, which, being a distemper of the brain, and a total absence of all reason, is innocent of all the ill effects it may produce, whereas anger is an affected madness, compounded of pride and folly, and an intention to do commonly more mischief than it can bring to pass.—LORD CLARENDON.

REHOBAM, KING OF JUDAH.



THE engraving which stands at the head of this article, is not only very interesting as a relic of antiquity, but very important, as affording an indubitable proof of the truth of a part of Scripture History. We read in the fourteenth chapter of the second book of Kings, "That in the fifth year of King Rehoboam, Shishak, King of Egypt, came up against Jerusalem; and he took away the treasures of the house of the Lord, and the treasures of the king's house: he even took away all: and he took away all the shields of gold which Solomon had made." Of this event we have no mention in profane history, and consequently nothing to corroborate the testimony of the Sacred Historian: but a confirmation of this fact has recently been brought to light, after the long period of 2800 years.

Shishak, or Sheshonk, it appears, from the researches of M. Champollion, was the builder of one of the magnificent palaces of ancient Thebes, the ruins of which are still to be seen at Karnac. On one of the walls of this palace there is sculptured a grand triumphal ceremony, in which the Pharaoh is represented as dragging the chiefs of above thirty conquered nations to the feet of the idols of Thebes. Amongst these captives, is the one represented in the engraving, whose name is plainly written in hieroglyphical letters, *Ioudaha Malek*, the KING OF JUDAH. And as Rehoboam was the only King of Judah conquered by Shishak, the figure must be intended to represent that monarch; who, for his sins, lost the protection of JEHOVAH, and the splendid treasures of his father Solomon were suffered to fall into the hands of the Egyptian conqueror.

As the figures sculptured on the monuments of Egypt were generally portraits, it is not unreasonable to suppose that we have here the actual likeness of Rehoboam. At all events, the inscription upon the shield, together with the strongly-marked Jewish physiognomy, afford sufficient proof that it was in-

tended to represent the Jewish king; and it shows us the figure and features of the Jewish people, about a thousand years before the coming of that mighty Deliverer, who, "according to the flesh," was a descendant of Rehoboam.

We hope that similar confirmations of still more important facts in Sacred History may yet be discovered among the ruins of Egyptian palaces and monuments. Such corroborations of the veracity of the Bible are not indeed essential to the Christian's faith, but they are interesting in themselves, and useful in overturning the objections of infidel historians and philosophers.

G. T.

ANNIVERSARIES IN OCTOBER.

MONDAY, 14th.

1066 The Battle of Hastings, which placed William the Norman on the throne of England.

TUESDAY, 15th.

1498 *Americus Vesputius*, the Florentine navigator, from whom the New World derives its name of America, returned from his first voyage, in which he had discovered the western continent.

1651 *Charles II.* sailed from Brighton after his escape from Worcester.

WEDNESDAY, 16th.

1555 *Bishops Ridley and Latimer* burnt at Oxford.

1793 *Marie Antoinette*, consort to Louis XVI., beheaded at Paris.

1806 *Dessalines*, the Negro Emperor of St. Domingo, put to death by his own adherents for his atrocious cruelties.

FRIDAY, 18th.

ST. LUKE THE EVANGELIST.—Of this holy person the New Testament gives us very little information. He is not mentioned in the Gospels, nor is he supposed to have been converted to Christianity till after the death of the Saviour; it is, however, quite evident, that he accompanied St. Paul in the greater part, though not in all, of his journeyings, and his Gospel is, with good reason, supposed to have been written under his sanction, as that of St. Mark was under St. Peter's.

We are told by some that St. Luke was a painter; but this could hardly be the case, since there is no reasonable ground for supposing that Luke the Evangelist and Luke the "beloved Physician," were not the same individual. That he was a person of much learning is evident, from the superior purity and copious flow of language observable in his writings. Of his ministry, after the History of the Acts of the Apostles terminates, we have no certain account; it is, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that his life was comparatively peaceful, and that he died a natural death.

1564 *Captain Hawkins*, a celebrated Buccaneer, of the sixteenth century, made the first voyage to the Coast of Africa with the avowed purpose of buying slaves.

SATURDAY, 19th.

1781 The British army, under Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to General Washington, by which the contest between England and her Colonies was ended.

SUNDAY, 20th.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

480 B.C. Battle of Salamis, the most celebrated naval engagement of antiquity.

1607 A.D. Lima destroyed by an earthquake.

THE Vegetable Kingdom expands every where before us an immense portraiture of the Divine Mind in its contriving skill, profuse imagination, conceiving genius, and exquisite taste, as well as its interesting qualities of the most gracious benignity, and the most benevolent munificence. The various flowers we behold awaken these sentiments within us, and compel our reason to make these perceptions and this inference. They are the annual heralds, and ever-returning pledges to us of His continuing beneficence, of His desire to please and to benefit us, and, therefore, of His parental and intellectual amiabilities. They come to us, together with the attendant seasons that nurse and evolve them, as the appointed assurances that the world we inhabit is yet to be preserved, and the present course of things to go on. The thunder, the pestilence, and the tempest, awe and humble us into dismaying recollections of His tremendous omnipotence and possible visitations, and of our total inability to resist or avert them; but the beauty and benefactions of His vegetable creations, the flowers and the fruits more especially, remind and assure us of His unforgetting care, of his condescending sympathy, of His paternal attentions, and of the same affectionate benignity still actuating His mind, which must have influenced it to design and execute such lovely and beneficent productions that display the minutest thought, most elaborate composition, and so much personal kindness.—TURNER.

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